

FOR STATE CANVASS.

Prohibition Leaders Name Steering Committee for Prohibition Campaign.

Organization of the campaign to be conducted this summer for the purpose of carrying the State for prohibition at the special election September 14 was considerably advanced at a meeting in Columbia last week. A steering committee was partly formed with Mason DuPre, of Wofford college, as chairman, the Rev. C. E. Burts, D. D., of Columbia, as vice chairman and D. W. Robinson, of Columbia, as secretary, and there was elected an executive committee to have direct charge of the canvass. Offers of cooperation from several associations were received and a number of experienced campaigners tendered their services.

D. W. Robinson, secretary, issued a statement as follows describing the day's work:

"A conference of a number of those interested in the prohibition movement was held this day at the Y. M. C. A. building in this city. Among those present were George B. Cromer, Newberry; the Rev. J. L. Harley, Spartanburg; R. O. Purdy, Sumter; C. F. Rizer, Olar; Alan Johnstone, Newberry; the Rev. J. E. Mahaffey, Batesburg; J. Fraser Lyon, the Rev. C. E. Burts, D. D., F. H. Hyatt and D. W. Robinson, of Columbia. Dr. Cromer acted as chairman and Mr. Robinson as secretary.

"It was determined to place the management of the movement in the hands of a steering committee, consisting of at least one member from each county. This committee has not yet been completed, but among those who have agreed to serve are: Walter I. Herbert, Spartanburg; Jesse W. Boyd, Spartanburg; W. D. DeLoach, Camden; A. Mason DuPre, Spartanburg; George B. Cromer, Newberry; George Warren, Hampton; Howard B. Carlisle, Spartanburg; J. S. Moffat, Due West; R. O. Purdy, Sumter; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia; C. C. Featherstone, Greenwood; J. L. Harley, Spartanburg; M. R. McDonald, Walhalla; E. C. Ridgell, Batesburg; N. N. Burton, Batesburg; C. E. Burts, F. H. Hyatt, J. Fraser Lyon, Columbia; D. M. Crosson, Leesville; D. R. Coker, Hartsville; C. F. Rizer, Olar; E. O. Watson, Bamberg; Alan Johnstone, Newberry; C. E. Graham, Greenville; H. H. Watkins, Anderson; Jesse L. Sheppard, Anderson; George Bates, Barnwell; C. D. Epps, Sumter.

Mason DuPre Chairman.

"From this steering committee A. Mason DuPre, of Wofford college, was elected chairman, C. E. Burts, of Columbia, vice chairman, and D. W. Robinson, of Columbia, secretary.

"There was also selected an executive council to have direct charge of the work of the campaign. This committee consists of J. Fraser Lyon, Columbia; the Rev. J. L. Harley, Spartanburg; D. R. Coker, Hartsville; the Rev. K. G. Finlay, Columbia; J. K. Breeden, Manning; C. F. Rizer, Olar; Robert McDougall, Columbia, Columbia, together with A. M. DuPre, Dr. Burts and D. W. Robinson.

"The Intercollegiate Prohibition league, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Woman's Prohibition league tendered their services to the committee and will cooperate with it most heartily.

"Among those who have expressed willingness to assist in the campaign during the summer are: The Rev. Z. T. Cody, D. D., Greenville; Thos. G. McLeod, Bishopville; the Rev. E. O. Watson, Bamberg; R. O. Purdy, Sumter; the Rev. E. M. Poteat, D. D., Greenville; the Rev. J. S. Moffat, D. D., Due West; C. C. Featherstone, Greenwood; W. F. Stevenson, Cheraw; the Rev. S. A. Steel, D. D., Columbia; the Rev. Lewis M. Rice, Union; W. Anderson Clarkson, Columbia; A. W. Summers, Orangeburg; S. G. Mayfield, Bamberg; Joseph A. McCullough, Greenville; George B. Cromer, Newberry; the Rev. C. E. Burts, D. D., F. H. Hyatt, the Rev. A. W. Blackburn, Columbia; John G. Clinkscals, Spartanburg.

Voting Qualifications.

"In view of a recent article in reference to the registration of voters for this election, the conference desires to say that it is not necessary to have a new registration certificate, provided the voter has a registration certificate dated in 1908 or subsequent thereto, and also has his tax receipt showing the payment of all taxes for the year 1914. It will not be sufficient that a party have his poll tax receipt. If he owns property, he must also produce all his property tax receipts.

"Those who have not registered can do so on the first Monday in June, July and August, at their respective county seats; but all are urged to register early and not wait until the last opportunity, as August will be the last opportunity. If any one has lost or mislaid his registration certificate he can and should apply to the county board of registration and obtain a duplicate. It will be necessary to have at the election both his

IS MOST CURIOUS CITY.

Constantinople Has Three Sundays a Week and Six Sats in Twelve.

Constantinople, or Stamboul, as the Turk calls his metropolis, is a much discussed city just now, says Answers. But of its important foreign quarters, Pera and Galata, the stay-at-home Briton hears little.

Galata is separated from Constantinople proper by the Golden Horn, and lies principally between the two bridges which span that world-famous waterway.

Formerly these bridges had captains and crews exactly as if they were ships. Later they became remarkable for their shops, beggars and dogs. Shops, beggars and dogs have none, but still the bridges are objects of intense interest to the stranger.

In Galata may be found a sort of Petticoat Lane in full swing every day of the week. But, unlike our own Sunday market in the east end of London, the venue is shifted each morning. For example, the indescribable bargaining and din is to be found on Thursday at Persimbeh, which means the Thursday market.

Dealers in second-hand clothing have a more or less permanent rendezvous at the Big Bazaar of Louise market—an appellation more apt than delicate.

Pera, which is modern Greek for "beyond," stands on the hills behind Galata, which in a double sense it looks down on, considering itself the superior suburb. Both are despised by the real Turk, who, if he wishes to tell you that another Turk has gone hopelessly to the bad, will say, "He has gone to Pera," more correctly, "to Bey Oldu," for the Turks refuse to recognize the Christian designation of either Constantinople or its suburbs.

A stranger stranded at Pera might possibly go hungry; but it would be his own fault if he thirsted. Elaborate drinking fountains are in nearly every street.

There is a superabundance of post-offices—but no postmen. No letters are delivered. Each European power has—or had—its own postoffice. Thus one calls at the English establishment if expecting letters from home, at the French if correspondence is likely to arrive from Paris, and so on.

Three Sundays a week are observed in both suburbs—Friday by the Turks, Saturday by the Jews and Sunday by the Christians. And three distinct calendars are used. This year the Mohammedan is dating his letters 1333, the Jew 5675 and the Christian, of course, 1915.

But the inconvenience of using three different calendars is slight compared with the bewildering method mostly used in computing the hours of the day. A watch which kept correct time on the shores of the Golden Horn would be, somewhat paradoxically, rather an erratic timekeeper, according to the standard laid down by Greenwich. For as 12 o'clock is reckoned always to fall at the exact moment of sunset, one's watch has to gain or lose a few minutes each day, according to the season of the year.

Race Nicknames.

I, an American, descendant of Elder Brewster and of Stephen Hopkins, writes a correspondent, stood in a crowd by no means Americans in this sense today and watched the May day labor parade go past. I heard: "Those are wops." "Here come the 'kikes,'" etc.

It wasn't ill-natured, but it was more or less scornful, an expression of difference. Yet the Socialists labor to express brotherhood of all mankind and the May day celebrations is especially a reminder of the international. And those who spoke were wearing red carnations and waving red flags. I thought of the Dane in Ernest Poole's "The Harbor," who was called a Swede and who, on the intervention of an interpreter, succeeded in saying that he would rather die than be a Swede—he was a Dane!—and that the working people could never do anything until they forgot race prejudice and pulled all together!

I wish to suggest that some one with time and talent for such organization should start a movement to abolish derogatory racial nicknames from our common speech. They must exercise an influence on our unconscious mental processes that is far from thinking and enlightened people; they have especially no place in American speech, and they are one of the subtle minor influences toward making possible that horror, war.—New York Tribune.

county registration certificate and tax receipt for all taxes for 1914.

"The conference is very anxious to have a full vote and to that end desires all persons to qualify themselves by registering and voting. We desire that this election shall be, as fully as possible, an expression of the will of all the people."

SAW SUMTER BOMBARDMENT.

Police Lieutenant Tells of First Battle of the War.

The Baltimore News of Wednesday, April 12, publishes the following interesting account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, as seen by Frederick T. Crate, who took part in battle and who is now a lieutenant of police in the Maryland metropolis. His statement that the signal gun which opened the bombardment of the fort was fired on Mount Pleasant differs from those of others who took part in the engagement and who assert that the signal came from James Island. Lieut. Crate is quoted as follows:

"At the age of 19 I enlisted in the Confederate army at Baltimore, March 18, 1861, and was immediately sent to Charleston, S. C., for duty. Upon my arrival there I was detailed to duty on the lightship at Rattlesnake Shoals, Cooper River, and Wappoo Cut. After being on the ship several days I was promoted to sergeant and placed in command of the ship. My duties were to blockade the boats going in and out of Charleston harbor. I was relieved from duty on the lightship several days before the firing upon Fort Sumter and placed on what was then termed a floating battery at John's Island. The battery was a small scow, which was constructed on the scale of a fort. It was manned by about 100 men and several large cannon. There were several of these floating batteries in the harbor, having been placed there by Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard preparatory to the attack upon the fort.

Beauregard Ordered Firing.

"On the day of April 11, 1861, orders came from Gen. Beauregard for the batteries to be prepared for action at a moment's notice, and to start firing at Fort Sumter when a cannon was fired from Mount Pleasant, on Sullivan's Island, a short distance away. When this order was circulated among the forces it created much excitement among the men. All during that day the cannon were swabbed, cleaned and loaded ready for action, and when nightfall arrived none of the men went to sleep. They were too much excited to sleep and sat in their quarters wide awake during the entire night awaiting signal to open fire.

"At 4 o'clock, April 12, the signal came. There was a blue flash on Mount Pleasant, followed by the deafening roar of a gun, and the bombardment was on.

Fire Not Returned.

"Major Anderson, who was in command of Sumter, did not return the fire until 6 o'clock. The darkness of the night hampered the fire of the Confederate forces to a great extent, but when the day broke they got the range and threw a deadly volley of shrapnel and shell into Fort Sumter. Major Anderson, while he was fired upon from all sides, fought a gallant battle. He refused to surrender, and fought throughout the entire day and night, but was forced to surrender April 13, at 12 o'clock, and leave the fort. Gen. Beauregard, in consideration of his noble stand, allowed Major Anderson to leave the fort with side arms.

"After the surrender of Fort Sumter I was placed in the fort, where I remained several months, until I was transferred to a neighboring post, on James Island. Anderson, in his defence of the fort, had reinforced the walls with palmetto wood, on which our shells had very little effect. Later I was transferred from the James Island battery and placed in a company at Fort Moultrie. After being there for some time I was transferred to Morris Island Battery. While stationed there our battery was attacked by Gen. Sherman during his 'march to the sea.' We were defeated and driven back on James Island, where I was made a prisoner of war and taken to Hilton Head. There I was held a prisoner until after the close of the war, when I shipped on a tramp steamer and came to New York from where I came to Baltimore."

Goods Returned.

Once an old darkey visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head, he started to leave the office, when the doctor said:

"Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me."

"Pay you for what boss?"

"For my advice," replied the doctor.

"Naw, suh; naw, suh; I ain't gwine take it," and Rastus shuffled out.—Exchange.

Worth Trying.

She kept chattering away when he was trying hard to follow the performance.

"Did you ever listen to a play with your eyes shut?" she went on, aggravatingly.

"No," he replied, out of patience, "but suppose you try listening to it with your mouth shut."—Boston Transcript.

LODGE MEETING.

Bamberg, Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias meets first and fourth Monday nights at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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Winthrop College.

SCHOLARSHIP and ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 2, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When Scholarships are vacant after July 2 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 15, 1915. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In re Estate of Mrs. Jane M. Rizer, deceased.

All creditors having claims against the above entitled estate will file the same, properly itemized and verified, with the undersigned as administratrix of said estate.

MRS. G. W. M. KEARSE,

Administratrix.

Olar, S. C., May 11th, 1915. 3t.

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